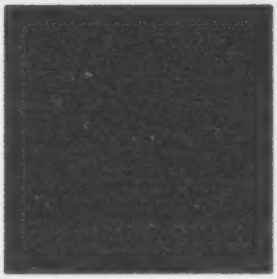
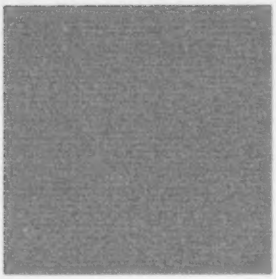
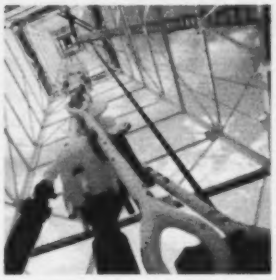
2015 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review



Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake . Lethbridge-Medicine Hat
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River
Edmonton . Red Deer . Calgary . Camrose-Drumheller .

Alberta
Government

Overview

In 2015, Alberta had the highest participation rate and employment rate of all Canadian provinces

In 2015, the employment rate in Alberta at 68.6% was the highest in the country and 7.3 percentage points higher than the national average (see glossary of definitions). Alberta's participation rate at 73.0% was the highest in Canada and 7.2 percentage points higher than the Canadian average. Alberta's unemployment rate of 6.0% was lower than the national average by 0.9 percentage points and was the third lowest in Canada, after Saskatchewan's 5.0%, and Manitoba's 5.6% (See Figure 1).

Alberta's labour force increased by 2.5% or 63,000 between 2014 and 2015. Three regions saw a decline in their labour force between 2014 and 2015: Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, Red Deer, and Camrose-Drumheller. The Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River had its labour force decline by 1.0%, or 2,000. The Red Deer region had its labour force decline by 0.3% of 400. Camrose-Drumheller region had its labour force decline by 2.3% or 2,600. The labour force grew by 33,800 in the Calgary region, the largest increase of the seven regions. In 2015, the Edmonton and Calgary regions accounted for 72.1% of Alberta's labour force (See Figure 2).

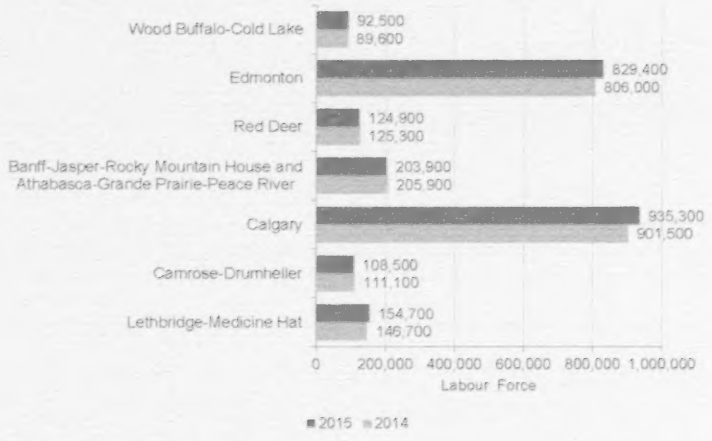
Figure 1

Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2015

Province	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	65.8%	61.3%	6.9%
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.1%	53.3%	12.8%
Prince Edward Island	67.6%	60.5%	10.4%
Nova Scotia	62.4%	57.0%	8.6%
New Brunswick	62.7%	56.6%	9.8%
Quebec	64.8%	59.9%	7.6%
Ontario	65.2%	60.8%	6.8%
Manitoba	68.3%	64.4%	5.6%
Saskatchewan	70.1%	66.6%	5.0%
Alberta	**73.0%**	**68.6%**	**6.0%**
British Columbia	63.4%	59.5%	6.2%

Figure 2

Labour Force, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2014 and 2015



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Employment increased by 26,500, the fourth highest in the country

Between 2014 and 2015 employment increased by 26,500 in Alberta to 2,301,100. Employment fell in four regions in the province: Camrose-Drumheller, Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, Red Deer, and Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake. The Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region had the largest employment increase of 4.4% or 6,200, followed by the Calgary region with an increase of 2.2% or 18,900 (See Figure 3).

Between 2014 and 2015, unemployment in Alberta rose by 36,300. Unemployment rose in every region in the province. The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw the largest percentage point increase in unemployment, of 73.8%, followed by the Red Deer region which saw an increase of 62.5%. The Edmonton region saw the smallest percentage point increase in unemployment, at 20.9% (See Figure 4).

Figure 3

Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2014 and 2015

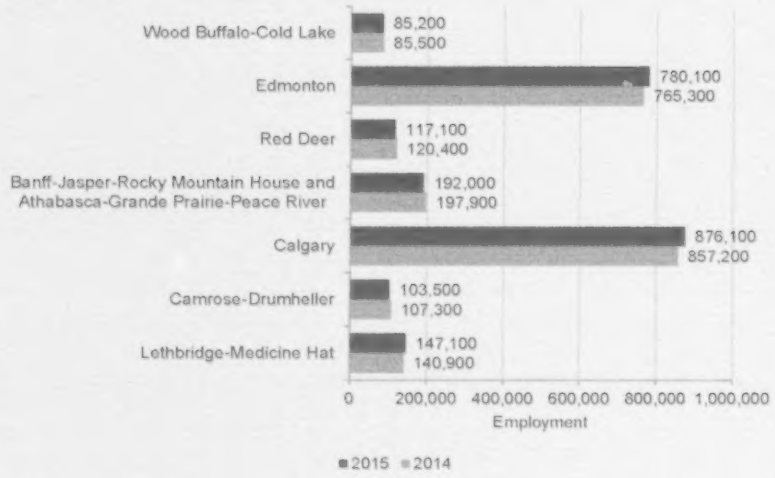
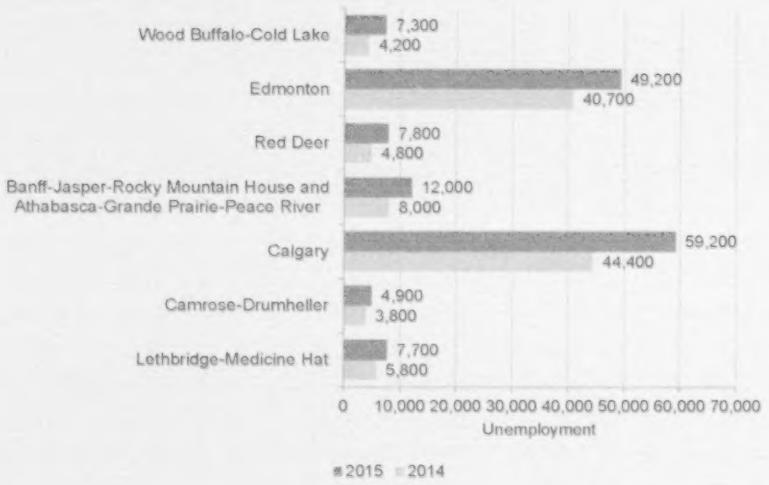


Figure 4

Unemployment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2014 and 2015



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

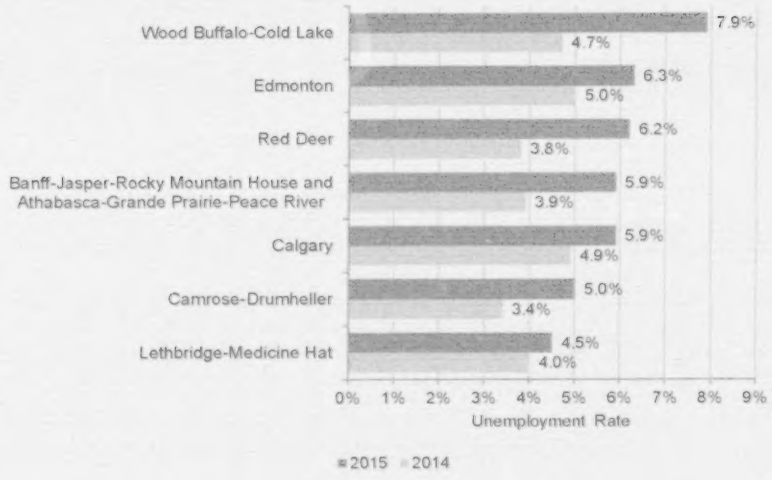
In 2015, the unemployment rate was below 5.0% in the Camrose-Drumheller region

Alberta's unemployment rate was 6.0% in 2015, up 1.3 percentage points from the previous year. Unemployment rates rose in all seven regions, with the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region seeing the largest increase, up 3.2 percentage points. The smallest increase in the unemployment rate was in the Edmonton region, up 0.9 percentage points.

In 2015, the Camrose-Drumheller region had the lowest unemployment rate in the province, at 4.5%.

Figure 5

Unemployment Rate, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2014 and 2015



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake

In 2015, the region's participation rate, at 78.8%, was the highest among all regions

The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw a 73.8% increase in unemployment between 2014 and 2015. Employment in the region fell by 0.4% in 2015 compared to a year ago, decreasing from 85,500 in 2014 to 85,200 in 2015. The participation rate was 78.8% in 2015, the highest among the seven regions (See Figure 6).

The region had the highest employment rate at 72.6%

Figure 7 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region in 2014 and 2015. The unemployment rate for this region was higher in 2015 than the previous year.

The 2015 annual unemployment rate for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was 7.9%. This region had the highest unemployment rate among the seven regions in Alberta, followed by Calgary at 6.3%, and Red Deer at 6.2%.

Figure 6

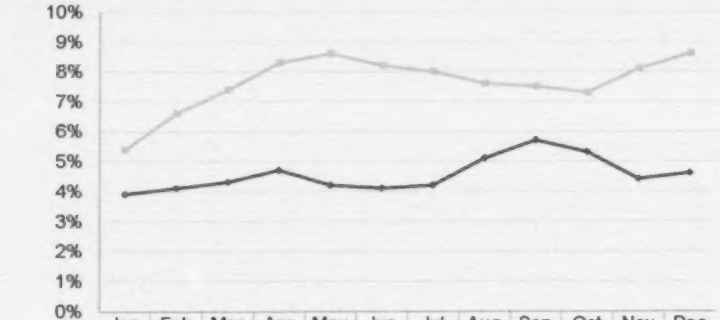
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2014	2015	Change
Working Age Population	114,300	117,400	2.7%
Labour force	89,600	92,500	3.2%
Employment	85,500	85,200	-0.4%
Unemployment	4,200	7,300	73.8%
Unemployment rate	4.7%	7.9%	
Participation rate	78.4%	78.8%	

Figure 7

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2014-2015

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	4.7%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	5.1%	5.7%	5.3%	4.4%	4.6%
2015	5.4%	6.6%	7.4%	8.3%	8.6%	8.2%	8.0%	7.6%	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	8.6%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Trade industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 8 shows the change in employment by industry between 2014 and 2015 in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region. Employment fell in the Goods-Producing industries by 1,600 (see Glossary of Definitions) while employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 1,300 between 2014 and 2015. Seven of the 16 industry groups had higher employment in 2015 (Figure 8). The three industries with the largest employment increase were: Trade, up 1,000; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 600; and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing, up 500.

Figure 8

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Agriculture	**	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	23,300	22,400	-900
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	10,800	10,200	-600
Manufacturing	1,500	**	**
Trade	10,400	11,400	1,000
Transportation and Warehousing	4,600	5,300	700
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,100	2,600	500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,200	2,800	600
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,300	3,500	200
Educational Services	4,300	4,500	200
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,100	6,000	-100
Information, Culture and Recreation	**	**	**
Accommodation and Food Services	5,400	4,000	-1,400
Other Services[1]	4,600	4,700	100
Public Administration	3,700	3,200	-500

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River

Employment fell from 197,900 in 2014 to 192,000 in 2015

In 2015, the unemployment rate in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region rose 2.0 percentage points to 5.9%. The region's labour force decreased by 1.0% or 2,000 and unemployment rose by 50.0% or 4,000. Employment decreased by 3.0% or 5,900 between the two years. In 2015, the region's working age population increased by 0.8%, and the participation rate fell from 74.9% to 73.6% a year ago (See Figure 9).

The region had the third lowest unemployment rate in the province at 5.9%

Figure 10 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region in 2014 and 2015. The unemployment rate in 2015 was higher than the rate for 2014, for each month. The monthly unemployment rate in 2015 peaked in December at 7.5%. The 2015 annual unemployment rate for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region was 5.9%, the third lowest of all the regions in Alberta, tied with Edmonton.

Figure 9

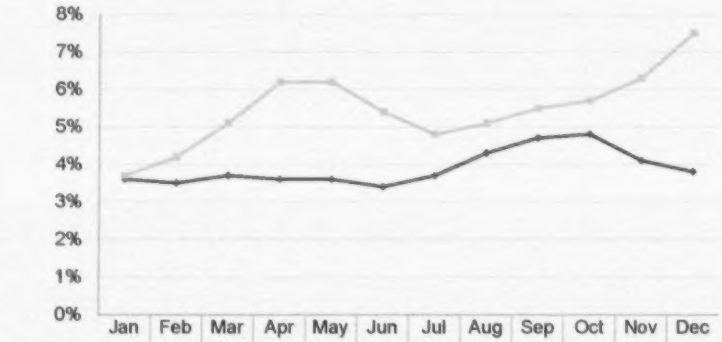
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2014	2015	Change
Working Age Population	274,900	277,000	0.8%
Labour force	205,900	203,900	-1.0%
Employment	197,900	192,000	-3.0%
Unemployment	8,000	12,000	50.0%
Unemployment rate	3.9%	5.9%	
Participation rate	74.9%	73.6%	

Figure 10

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2014-2015

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.1%	3.8%
2015	3.7%	4.2%	5.1%	6.2%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	5.1%	5.5%	5.7%	6.3%	7.5%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Accommodation and Food Service industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment.

Figure 11 shows the change in employment by industry between 2014 and 2015 in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region. Employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 4,600 in 2015 and the Services-Producing industries saw a decrease of 1,400. The three industries with the highest year-over year increase in employment in this region were: Accommodation and Food Services, up 4,600; Agriculture, up 2,600; and Trade, up 2,300.

Figure 11

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Agriculture	6,900	9,500	2,600
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	28,500	22,600	-5,900
Utilities	1,800	**	**
Construction	22,900	22,900	0
Manufacturing	9,500	8,700	-800
Trade	24,900	27,200	2,300
Transportation and Warehousing	11,600	12,800	1,200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	8,100	7,100	-1,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	9,700	5,000	-4,700
Business, Building and Other Support Services	5,600	5,500	-100
Educational Services	12,000	10,500	-1,500
Health Care and Social Assistance	18,700	17,400	-1,300
Information, Culture and Recreation	5,600	4,600	-1,000
Accommodation and Food Services	13,900	18,500	4,600
Other Services[1]	11,900	11,700	-200
Public Administration	6,400	6,600	200

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

: This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Edmonton

The labour force grew by 2.9% in 2015 and the region's unemployment rate at 5.9%, was the third lowest in the province

The labour force in the Edmonton region increased by 25,900, or by 2.9% between 2014 and 2015. Employment increased by 14,800 and unemployment rose by 8,500 over the same period. The participation rate rose from 73.0% in 2014 to 73.4% in 2015. The unemployment rate rose 0.9 percentage points, to 5.9% in 2015 from 5.0% in 2014 (See Figure 12).

The region had the second largest employment increase at 14,800

Figure 13 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Edmonton region in 2014 and 2015. The unemployment rate for Edmonton in 2015 remained above the 2014 levels from February to December 2015. The 2015 annual unemployment rate for the Edmonton region was 5.9%, which was the third lowest unemployment rate in the province, tied with Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, Alberta.

Figure 12

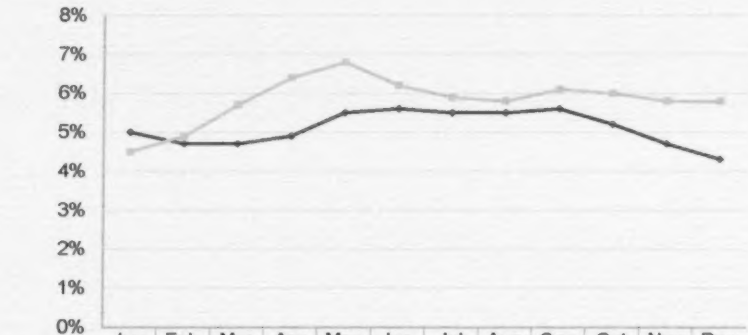
Edmonton Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2014	2015	Change
Working Age Population	1,104,700	1,130,600	2.3%
Labour force	806,000	829,400	2.9%
Employment	765,300	780,100	1.9%
Unemployment	40,700	49,200	20.9%
Unemployment rate	5.0%	5.9%	
Participation rate	73.0%	73.4%	

Figure 13

Edmonton Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2014-2015

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	5.0%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.2%	4.7%	4.3%
2015	4.5%	4.9%	5.7%	6.4%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Construction industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 14 shows the change in industry employment between 2014 and 2015 in the Edmonton region. Overall, employment in both the Goods-Producing and Services- Producing industries increased in 2015 by 5,400 and 9,500 respectively. Employment increased in all but eight of the 16 industries. The three highest increases in employment were seen in the Construction industry, up 14,300; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 7,900; and Educational Services, 7,200.

Figure 14

Edmonton Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Agriculture	5,000	7,900	2,900
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	33,200	27,200	-6,000
Utilities	7,300	6,300	-1,000
Construction	91,800	106,100	14,300
Manufacturing	58,100	53,300	-4,800
Trade	116,300	110,100	-6,200
Transportation and Warehousing	46,600	44,300	-2,300
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	34,000	34,500	500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	58,500	58,000	-500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	25,900	29,300	3,400
Educational Services	44,100	51,300	7,200
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,600	92,500	7,900
Information, Culture and Recreation	24,900	25,000	100
Accommodation and Food Services	51,500	48,500	-3,000
Other Services[1]	43,700	40,900	-2,800
Public Administration	39,800	44,900	5,100

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*** Insufficient data*

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Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Red Deer

The region's labour force and employment fell by 400 and 3,300 respectively, in 2015

The Red Deer region saw a 0.3% decrease in its labour force between 2014 and 2015. The participation rate fell 1.9 percentage points, from 75.3% in 2014 to 73.4% in 2015. Employment decreased by 2.7% while unemployment rose by 62.5% or 3,000 in 2015. The Red Deer region's unemployment rate rose 2.4 percentage points to 6.2% in 2015 (See Figure 15).

The region's unemployment rate rose to 6.2% in 2015, the third highest of the seven regions

Figure 16 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Red Deer region in 2014 and 2015. The unemployment rate in 2015 was higher than the corresponding rates for 2014. The annual unemployment rate for the Red Deer region in 2015, at 6.2%, was the third highest of the seven regions.

Figure 15

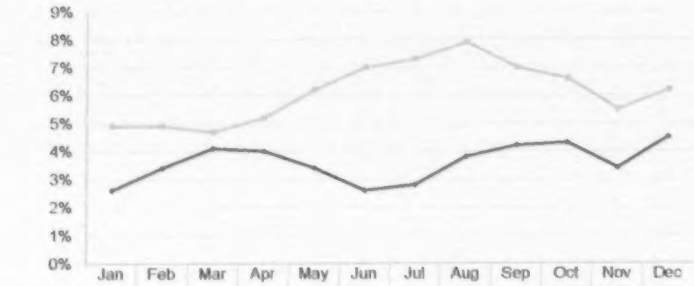
Red Deer Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2014	2015	Change
Working Age Population	166,500	170,200	2.2%
Labour force	125,300	124,900	-0.3%
Employment	120,400	117,100	-2.7%
Unemployment	4,800	7,800	62.5%
Unemployment rate	3.8%	6.2%	
Participation rate	75.3%	73.4%	

Figure 16

Red Deer Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2014-2015

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	2.6%	3.4%	4.1%	4.0%	3.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.8%	4.2%	4.3%	3.4%	4.5%
2015	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	5.2%	6.2%	7.0%	7.3%	7.9%	7.0%	6.6%	5.5%	6.2%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Public Administration industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 17 shows the change in industry employment between 2014 and 2015 in the Red Deer region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 2,200 in 2015 and decreased by 1,100 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with the highest year-over year increase in employment were: Public Administration, up 2,000; Educational Services, up 1,500; Business, Building and Other Support Services, up 1,200.

Figure 17

Red Deer Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Agriculture	5,600	4,500	-1,100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	10,200	10,600	400
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	15,100	14,200	-900
Manufacturing	8,400	8,000	-400
Trade	17,200	16,400	-800
Transportation and Warehousing	3,600	4,500	900
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,900	5,100	-800
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6,100	5,900	-200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	1,900	3,100	1,200
Educational Services	6,000	7,500	1,500
Health Care and Social Assistance	15,700	15,600	-100
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,300	2,800	500
Accommodation and Food Services	9,200	7,400	-1,800
Other Services[1]	10,000	6,500	-3,500
Public Administration	2,700	4,700	2,000

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

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Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Calgary

The region's labour force increased by 3.7% and employment increased by 2.2%

In 2015, the labour force in the Calgary region increased by 3.7% or 33,800 and employment increased by 2.2% or 18,900. The region's participation rate increased by 0.6 percentage points between 2014 and 2015 to 73.8%. The unemployment rate at 6.3% in 2015 increased by 1.4 percentage points from 2014 (See Figure 18).

The region had the second largest employment increase of 18,900 of all seven regions

Figure 19 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Calgary region in 2014 and 2015. In 2015, the region's unemployment rate was higher than for the corresponding month in 2014. The Calgary region's monthly unemployment rate peaked in August and September 2015, at 6.9%. The 2015 annual unemployment rate at 6.3% for the Calgary region was the second highest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 18

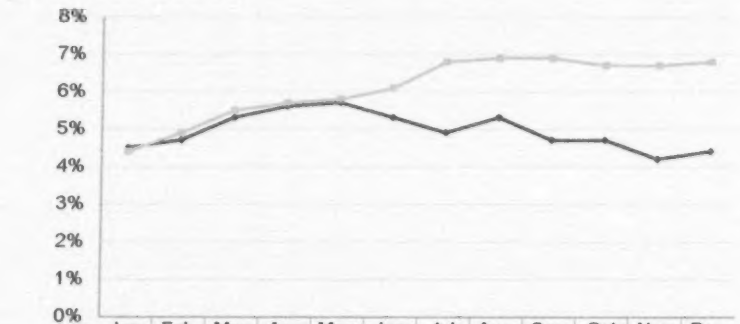
Calgary Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2014	2015	Change
Working Age Population	1,231,300	1,266,600	2.9%
Labour force	901,500	935,300	3.7%
Employment	857,200	876,100	2.2%
Unemployment	44,400	59,200	33.3%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	6.3%	
Participation rate	73.2%	73.8%	

Figure 19

Calgary Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2014-2015

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	5.3%	4.7%	4.7%	4.2%	4.4%
2015	4.4%	4.9%	5.5%	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Health Care and Social Assistance

Figure 20 shows the change in industry employment between 2014 and 2015 in the Calgary region. Overall, employment decreased by 14,700 in the Goods-Producing industries in 2015, and rose by 33,700 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with the highest increases in employment were Health Care and Social Assistance, up 14,700; Transportation and Warehousing, up 6,700; and Trade, up 6,200.

Figure 20

Calgary Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Agriculture	4,900	5,900	1,000
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	65,600	59,800	-5,800
Utilities	6,000	9,400	3,400
Construction	93,200	83,700	-9,500
Manufacturing	52,600	48,900	-3,700
Trade	117,900	124,100	6,200
Transportation and Warehousing	52,500	59,200	6,700
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	46,300	45,000	-1,300
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	99,200	91,700	-7,500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	35,400	33,200	-2,200
Educational Services	46,000	47,800	1,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	88,300	103,000	14,700
Information, Culture and Recreation	31,100	37,200	6,100
Accommodation and Food Services	54,900	60,700	5,800
Other Services[1]	39,100	40,500	1,400
Public Administration	24,100	26,000	1,900

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

1 This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Camrose-Drumheller

Unemployment in this region increased by 1,100

In 2015, the labour force in the Camrose-Drumheller region decreased by 2.3% or 2,600; employment decreased by 3.5% or 3,800; and unemployment increased by 28.9% or 1,100. The region's participation rate fell by 1.9 percentage points between 2014 and 2015 to 67.0%. The unemployment rate was 4.5%, the lowest among the seven regions (See Figure 21).

The 2015 annual unemployment rate of 4.5% was the lowest in the province

Figure 22 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Camrose-Drumheller region in 2014 and 2015. In 2015, the unemployment rate trended upwards from February through to May, reaching its 2015 monthly peak in April.

Figure 21

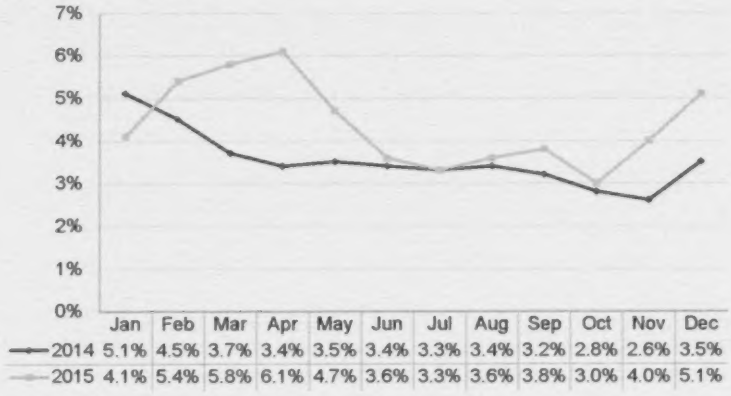
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2014	2015	Change
Working Age Population	161,300	161,900	0.4%
Labour force	111,100	108,500	-2.3%
Employment	107,300	103,500	-3.5%
Unemployment	3,800	4,900	28.9%
Unemployment rate	3.4%	4.5%	
Participation rate	68.9%	67.0%	

Figure 22

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2014-2015

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	5.1%	4.5%	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	2.6%	3.5%
2015	4.1%	5.4%	5.8%	6.1%	4.7%	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	3.0%	4.0%	5.1%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Transportation and Warehousing

Figure 23 shows the change in industry employment between 2014 and 2015 in the Camrose-Drumheller region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 500 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 3,200. The four industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Transportation and Warehousing, up 3,100; Agriculture, up 2,500; Manufacturing, up 500; and Other Services, up 500.

Figure 23

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Agriculture	14,000	16,500	2,500
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	10,300	9,700	-600
Utilities	**	1,500	**
Construction	11,500	8,500	-3,000
Manufacturing	5,300	5,800	500
Trade	13,000	11,700	-1,300
Transportation and Warehousing	3,700	6,800	3,100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	3,700	4,100	400
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,600	3,600	0
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,800	2,100	-700
Educational Services	5,900	5,000	-900
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,200	11,900	-1,300
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,000	**	**
Accommodation and Food Services	6,500	5,200	-1,300
Other Services[1]	6,200	6,700	500
Public Administration	4,300	3,100	-1,200

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

The region's employment rose by 4.4% or 6,200 to 147,100 and the labour force increased by 5.5% or 8,000 to 154,700 in 2015

In 2015, the labour force in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region increased by 5.5%. Employment increased by 6,200 while unemployment increased by 1,900 compared to a year ago. The region's participation rate at 67.2% in 2015 was the second lowest of all economic regions in the province. The unemployment rate increased by 1.0 percentage points to 5.0% in 2015 from 4.0% in 2014 (See Figure 24).

The 2015 participation rate was the second lowest in the province, at 67.2%. The unemployment rate at 5.0% was the second lowest in the province

Figure 25 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region in 2014 and 2015. In 2015, the unemployment rate was consistently higher following July 2015, than the corresponding month in the previous year.

Figure 24

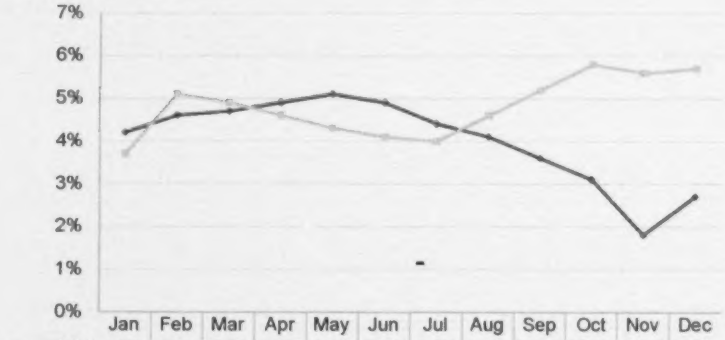
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2014	2015	Change
Working Age Population	228,800	230,200	0.6%
Labour force	146,700	154,700	5.5%
Employment	140,900	147,100	4.4%
Unemployment	5,800	7,700	32.8%
Unemployment rate	4.0%	5.0%	
Participation rate	64.1%	67.2%	

Figure 25

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2014-2015

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	4.2%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%	4.4%	4.1%	3.6%	3.1%	1.8%	2.7%
2015	3.7%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	4.6%	5.2%	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industries with the highest year-over-year increases in employment were Manufacturing and Education Services, up 4,800

Figure 26 shows the change in industry employment between 2014 and 2015 in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 1,900 compared to a year ago, employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 4,300. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were Manufacturing and Educational Services, up 4,800; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 3,700; and Construction, up 3,300;

Figure 26

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2014	2015	Change from 2014
Agriculture	23,000	17,100	-5,900
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	7,200	6,500	-700
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	11,000	14,300	3,300
Manufacturing	9,000	13,800	4,800
Trade	20,900	17,900	-3,000
Transportation and Warehousing	7,300	6,400	-900
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,700	5,000	300
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,900	6,300	1,400
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,200	5,500	1,300
Educational Services	6,500	11,300	4,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,000	17,700	3,700
Information, Culture and Recreation	5,300	2,700	-2,600
Accommodation and Food Services	8,600	9,100	500
Other Services[1]	6,700	6,500	-200
Public Administration	7,100	5,900	-1,200

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

[1] *This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Glossary of Definitions

Employed People

People who, during the reference week:

a. Did any work for pay or for profit, self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice; or
b. Were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of people employed in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Goods-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil, and Gas; Manufacturing; Agriculture; Construction; and Utilities.

Labour Force

Refers to people who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Participation Rate

Refers to the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Services-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing; Transportation and Warehousing; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; Information, Culture, and Recreation; Business, Building, and Other Support Services; Public Administration; Health Care and Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Trades (retail and wholesale); and Educational Services.

Working-Age Population

People 15 years of age and over except people living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and fulltime members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Unemployed People

People who, during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), were without paid work or without self-employment work, were available for work and either:

a. Had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
b. Were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
c. Had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Call us or visit our website for more information or to find the following publications:

- 2015 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review
- Monthly Alberta Labour Force Statistics Highlights and Packages
- Alberta's Occupational Demand and Supply Outlook
- Alberta Labour Force Profiles
- Alberta Industry Profiles

www.work.alberta.ca/labour.html (see Labour Market Information)
In Edmonton: 780.422.4266
Long distance: 1.800.661.3753

© 2016 Government of Alberta.
Published: June 2016.
ISBN 978-1-4601-2987-6 (Online)
ISSN 2292-5333 (Online)

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